Alexandria Advertiser
AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1802. [No. 518.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
August 13 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room:—

Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Rum in barrels,
Gin in ditto,
Molasses in hogsheads,
French Brandy in bbls,
Sugar in barrels,
Soap, Candles, and Chocolate in boxes,
Window Glass in ditto,
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Souchong Teas in chests,
Glass Ware in lots,
Raisins in boxes,
1 Bale Corks,

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Dimities, Muslins, Cotton Hose,
White Jeans, Muslin Shawls, & Handkerchiefs,
Striped and chequered Jaconet Muslins,
Brown Platillas, Linen and Cotton Checks and Stripes, white and printed India Cottons, Cotton Shawls,
A quantity of Japanned Ware, and a number of other articles.

THOMAS MOORE,
August 11. Auctioneer.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for past favors and respectfully solicits a continuance.

He has now on hand and offers for sale at his store in Prince-Street.
Holland gin, French brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cherry bounce, made in the year 1800,
Green Coffee, Teas,
Loaf and brown sugars,
Crockery ware, &c.

Also, quantity of fresh

Lisbon Lemons and Limes,
Soft shelled almonds,
Filberts, prunes, olives, capers,
Tamarinds, fresh sallad oil,
Excellent New-York cheese,
And salt-petred bacon, direct from Smithfield.

THOMAS SIMMS.
June 19. d

JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

Lemons and Limes,

which will be disposed of by the box or barrel on reasonable terms.

ABEL WILLIS.

Lands in Kentucky.

To be sold by Public Sale at the Tontine Coffee-Room, New York, on the 22d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Eleven thousand acres of land in one or more lots; laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky about 30 miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles south east of the Ohio River and adjacent to the public road between the two Maima Rivers and several rising settlements. The soil generally good, well watered and timber of various descriptions.

These lands within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky rivers, both navigable two to three hundred miles above the extremity of the lands.

Also,

To be sold at the same time and place as the above, *another TRACT of LAND* of nine thousand acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking river, distant from the latter only a few miles.

The soil is in general good, well watered and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighborhood of the settled parts of Kentucky, and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randoph, Esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds are clear and indisputable.

As these lands are to be disposed of for behalf of creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, for appoved notes at two and three months.

Capt. Fowler or Mr James Masterson of Lexington; Mr. Geo. Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; Major John Lee near Frankfort will point out the lands. For further information and an accurate plan of the lands, apply to John & Charles Wilkes Esqrs. or Lewis Simond Esq. New York, or to Mr. Brook, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30. d

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 11th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate & effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; & at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. And all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commission.
Richmond, July 26. d

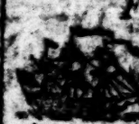
FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF,

70 tons Plaister,
10 hhds. 3d and 4th proof Rum,
5 ditto Molasses,
5 ditto Sugars,
150 bbls. first quality Herrings,
20 ditto Pork.

RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
June 25. d

FOR HAVRE,



The fine new ship

RICHMOND,

—50 to 100 Hhds. will be taken on freight, to address of Messrs. Cellow, Freres, Casmichael, & Co. if early application is made.

For freight or passage, apply to Captain Rudd, or

A. HENDERSON & Co.

Capt. Rudd will pay no debts contracted by any of his crew.

For sale Bills on Paris, payable in London, and on London direct.

A. H. & Co.
July 15. d

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.
June 14. dtdf

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 19. d

A Cook Wanted

In a private family—either to purchase or hire. A young man will be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

July 24. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

FOR SALE,

3,000 *BUSHELS CORN.*

Apply to
RICKETTS, NEWTON, & Co.
July 3. d

2,000 lbs. BEST

CHEWING TOBACCO,

For sale by

R. B. JAMESSON.
August 12. d10t

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on SATURDAY the 28th day of August next, on the premises,

Sixty Acres of LAND,

near the old Court-House, in Fairfax county and adjoining the lands of Wm. DENEALE and HENRY GUNNELL; this land is of good quality, and produces good corn and wheat, and is sold by virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Adams and Jemima his wife to me, to satisfy a debt due from the said Edward Adams to William Deneale, amounting to £70, with interest from 17th June, 1790.

JAMES WILEY, Trustee.
July 23. d

FRESH FRUIT,

Just received and for sale by the subscriber;

ALSO,

Good New-York Cheese, by the quantity,
Almonds by the Frail,
Jar Raisins,
Spanish Segars,
Mountain Wine by the qr. cask,
With a general assortment of groceries.

LIKEWISE,

A variety of DRY GOODS, which he will dispose of at prime cost, as he wishes to sell off his present stock, it will be an object worth his customer's attention.

JOSEPH DYSON.
July 31. d

FOR SALE.

The time of a Negro Girl, about 15 years of age. She has got about 13 years to serve, and has been accustomed to house work.

Enquire of the Printer.
July 24. d

John Gardner Ladd

Has lately received for sale at his Warehouse, Prince street Wharf,

Russia Sheetings,
Russia and Ravens Duck } per bale or
And India Cotton } piece,
German Linens and one trunk sewing Silks and Ribbons,
A few pair handsome Looking Glasses in gilt and mahogany frames,
Two bales of Paper Hangings,
A great variety of mens, womens and childrens' shoes, coarse and fine,
Hyson,
Young Hyson and } TEAS,
Souchong
Tea table setts of China in boxes,
Cotton, wool and playing Cards,
Holland and country Gin of the best quality in pipes,
W. India, and N. Eagland Rum, } in hhds and bls.
Molasses & Sugars }
Coffee in bags,
Spinning Cotton,
Butter in firkins,
Beef and Pork in bls. and half bls,
Spermaceti and tallow Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Chocolate of the best and common sort,
Cheese of an extraordinary fine quality,
Shad, Herrings and dried Cod Fish,
A quantity of red Soal Leather,
Fresh Raisins and Figs in casks,
Lemons in boxes,
Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Almonds, and a small quantity of fresh Hops, &c.

Also,

About 30 tons of Lignumvitæ.
May 13. d

JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY OF FRESH

LEMONS AND LIMES,

which will be disposed of by the box or barrel on reasonable terms, by

THOS. SIMMS.
July 30. d

FROM THE [illegible] GAZETTE.

Mr. Thompson,

HEARING that conſiderable numbers of the different craſts in the cities & towns throughout the United States, were ſtrong advocates for the election of Mr. Jefferſon to the Preſidency, and have been warm ſupporters of his adminiſtration; having lived very happily myſelf under the old Federal ſyſtem of things and obſerving all the mechanics in the little inland town, in which I reſide, who were ſober and induſtrious, were getting beforehand as well as myſelf, I could not help wondering what could have been the cauſe of this ſtrong deſire in my fellow-tradeſmen to wiſh for the election of Mr. Jefferſon in preference to Mr. Adams or Gen. Pinckney, two faithful old friends to their country in the days of trial, always ſtanding firm to their poſts, as the ſoldiers ſay, while he was hiding himſelf. Feeling very much ſurprized at this conduct, which I could not poſſibly account for on any reaſonable ground, I enquired among ſome of my neighbors, whom I found were ſtrongly for Mr. Jefferſon, what it was the people complained of. One of them, a cordwainer by trade, who ſpoke for the reſt, anſwered that they wiſhed for a change. I aſked (for this was a little while before the laſt election for Preſident) what they complained of. Not giving me an anſwer to this queſtion, I aſked him if he or any of them knew of any poor mechanic or other, any where from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, who was oppreſſed by the Federal adminiſtration? No, he ſaid he did not. I then aſked, if he knew any poor man in the country who was heavily burdened with any tax to the government? he anſwered he did not. I told him I underſtood the taxes were generally upon the rich. That no poor man rode in a carriage—none of the poor made uſe of loaf ſugar in their families, unleſs in time of ſickneſs—none of them that I knew of uſed ſtamps; and if any poor man kept a ſtill, on which he paid a tax in the firſt inſtance, I had been well informed he ſtill cleared more profit on the ſale of his liquor than he had done before the tax was laid. Talking with a diſtiller, not a poor man though, who complained of the duty on liquor diſtilled from fruit, I got him to acknowledge that he made thirteen pence a gallon profit, after paying the duty, more than he had done before the tax was laid, owing to the heavy duty laid on foreign ſpirits; for before the tax was laid he could get but 3s a gallon for his brandy, and that then after paying the duty, which was no more than 5d, he ſold it for at leaſt 4s6. To all this no anſwer was made, only that they thought a change would be for the better. Now I thought and ſtill think, for I ſee as yet no alteration for the better, that unleſs ſome good reaſon could be given for the propoſed change, ſuch as real oppreſſions on the mechanics or any of the poor, that we had better ſtick to the old plan under which we were doing as well as honeſt, induſtrious men need to wiſh; and I was confirmed the more in this notion on turning round and liſtening to a couple of mechanics not far off, (one a worker of metal the other of leather) who were diſputing on the ſubject: One of them ſeemingly very earneſt in favor of the election of Mr. Jefferſon, was ſilenced quickly on the other telling him Jefferſon ſays "all our manufacturing ſhops ought to be in Europe." Upon enquiring into the meaning of this, I found that Mr. Jefferſon had ſaid ſo in his book, in which I am informed by the beſt authority he appears to be not a friend to the mechanics of his own country, where he diſcourages manufacturing. I am therefore utterly at a loſs, Mr. Thompſon, to know the reaſon why my fellow mechanics ſhould be ſo much attached to him, or to thoſe among us who are daily ſinging his praiſes: For after all the fuſs about *ſavings to the mouth of labor*, it ſeems pretty clear to me that he has already waſted more of the public money in ſix months, in repairing the French ſhip, and ſending the man they call Beau Dawſon, to France with the treaty at a vaſt unneceſſary expence, than the other Preſidents had ſpent in twelve years. Beſides all this, I find that the ſavings are all to the rich and none to the poor; for while the rich can get their loaf ſugar and ride in their carriages as they now do by his doings, free from tax, we poor fellows, living at dear coſts in towns, are paying heavy duties on ſalt, brown ſugar, coffee and bohea tea, which to us have, from our condition, all become neceſſaries of life. And, moreover, I greatly fear we ſhall by and by, ſome of us at leaſt, be brought down lower and lower, ſince the repeal of the Judiciary law, deſtroying the uprightneſs of judges, by not having it in our power to recover debts due us from thoſe in power who are friendly to this change; for what chance ſhall any of us, who are obliged to work at our trades for our daily bread, ſtand in bringing or defending a ſuit againſt any member of Congreſs or any of his friends, before judges who hold their offices according to the preſent plan, at the pleaſure of that Congreſs, in which he has a ſeat, and by his influence may have them turned out, if they ſhould gain his hatred by paſſing judgment againſt him? What then, I aſk in the name of common ſenſe, can be the cauſe of the Mechanics' ſuffering themſelves to be thus led aſtray from their own true intereſts by their deſigning leaders, mounting into power on their ſhoulders, and puſhing their own favorites into offices of profit? If you or any of your correſpondents can tell me, you will very much oblige

A MANUFACTURER.

Auguſt 2, 1802.

We are quite at a loſs to aſſign our correſpondent the "manufacturer" any good reaſon, why the mechanics of our country ſhould have ever been diſſatisfied with the late federal adminiſtrations, or ſhould have wiſhed to bring about the preſent democratic order of things. Certain it is, that the former were the beſt friends, & the latter are the worſt enemies to the mechanical as well as the other intereſts of America. The Virginians now rule the land, & there are ſcarcely any among them, who know or who do any thing in manufactures.—Of Mr. Jefferſon's own opinion, we have the beſt evidence in writing under his own hand. In his book of "Notes on Virginia," publiſhed a great while ago before he and his friends found it neceſſary to court the mechanics for electioneering purpoſes, there is the following paſſage which we have extracted out of much more injurious abuſe which he has thrown on manufacturers & tradeſmen in general, and which muſt be too plainly underſtood by their good ſenſe to need any comments for its explanation: In page 166 Mr. Jefferſon ſays:—While we have land to labor then, let us never wiſh to ſee our citizens occupied at a work bench, or twirling a diſtaff. Carpenters, maſons, ſmiths, are wanting in huſbandry; *but for the general operations of manufacture let our workſhops remain in Europe. It is better to carry proviſions and materials to workmen there*, than to bring them to the proviſions and materials, and with them their manners and principles. The loſs by the tranſportation of commodities acroſs the Atlantic will be made up in happineſs and permanency of government. The *mobs* of great cities, and juſt ſo much to the ſupport of pure government, as *ſores* do to the ſtrength of the human body."

After all this, we cannot ſee how the honeſt pride of the mechanics ſhould be reconciled to a Preſident, who has thus tried to ruin the very means of their livelihood, and who diſdainfully treats them as the "*mobs*" and "*ſores*" of the country.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

THE AMERICAN LOUNGER.

By Samuel Saunter, Eſq.

AS the following epiſtle not only fervently exhorts to matrimony, but gaily laughs at a ſpecies of feminine facility, I am urged by a *two fold* reaſon as Vellum ſays in Addiſon's Drummer, to *ſet it forth*, with the hope that ſome of our young ladies will read it over, as eager as the 'Confeſſion of a Coquette,' or the 'Amours of Madame de Tencin."

MR. SAUNTER.

It is pleaſant to obſerve the exertions which in your capacity of *cuſtos morum*, you are inceſſantly making, to 'cleanſe the foul body of the infected world.' It is equally pleaſant to witneſs your ſucceſs. From thoſe ſweet pouring ſigs which heedleſsly anſwered each remark in company with 'Good God!' and 'Good Heaven!' we now hear 'Oh dear!' and 'Oh la!' and a mother coveting is thrown to hide each female charm, from the roving and inquiſitive eye of the tea-party gallant. The ſucceſs, which you have experienced, has indubitably been owing to the 'deep and ſtrong inciſion pen,' with which you have traced the characters of faſhionable folly. Still, however Mr. Saunter, there are many obſtinate attendants on the courts of faſhion and diſſipation, who will not retrace their ſteps at the crack of the ſatiric thong. To convert thoſe, it may be neceſſary to note the pleaſures which await them in the old faſhioned and beaten path of life. The hope of reward is a ſtronger incentive to virtue than the dread of puniſhment.

My object, more particularly, is to lure bachelors into the matrimonial nooſe. If any thing elſe were neceſſary to convince us of the dangerous tendency, which the ladies have juſtly annexed to '*Tueſday's Clubs*,' it is certainly that the pleaſures of a ſingle life are ſtrenuouſly urged at theſe reſorts. In the intervals of converſation, each member hums with doleful countenance.

"*Ah! my friends, ye little know*
The ſorrows which from wedlock flow,'

and 'Te Deum' was never chaunted with more energetic zeal through the wind pipe of a monk, than the concluding line of a popular club ſong—

'*A wayward wife will betide you yet!*

It is not my intention, at preſent, to notice all the pleaſures of a wedded life. I ſhall merely mention one, which to the *inquiſitive* mind, is a counterpoiſe to all the evils which fooling, weak, or extravagant wives in the opinion of Bachelors, introduce into the domeſtic circle.—I allude to the *character for ſecrecy*, which among unmarried females, a man obtains by becoming a huſband, and the conſequent opportunity we poſſeſs of becoming the confidant of every young girl and old maid who viſits his wife.

While a man remains ſingle, it is impoſſible for him to know the ſecrets, which paſs in whiſpers at tea parties, from one girl to another. The pointed obſervations and ſatiric cenſures on the dreſs and manners of the company which ſo often & ſo good naturedly flow from the creative female fancy, are loſt on him; the ſportive alluſions, and the pointed puns, for with women have been ſo much and ſo juſtly celebrated, never ſtrike his ear; and the thouſand keen pangs, to which an eager and ungratified curioſity is ſubject, damp the genuine rational pleaſure, which tea-parties are capable of affording, while he loſes much and important inſtruction, on the ſubject of 'men and manners,' and *of women*. This is his painful ſituation, while the married man riots in all the pure delights of ſocial intercourſe. Is a *good thing* ſaid in company by a female? Oh! you may tell it to him, for he is a *married man!* or, *if it cannot go direct* from an unmarried female lip, it can be told to his wife, and man and wife are one. Beſides for the greater convenience of telling a ſecret, without being overheard by the company, it is very natural, and certainly very proper, that a young lady may ſeat herſelf on his lap, for he is only a *married man!* The ladies think &juſtly too, there is no harm in kiſſing a *married man*; and although if a ſingle gentleman were to be thus favored, it might appear as if modeſty was off her guard, yet modeſty views with a ſmile ſuch an intercourſe between a young lady and a *married man*, for epicureans would tell us, with a profound knowledge of human nature, that the ſame objection does not apply to it in the latter caſe, that does in the former. A *married man* looks on it as a mark of confidence, and thinks no more of it. To a ſingle man it would afford ſome materials for reflection.

Is it then, Mr. Saunter, of no advantage to a man, that he ſhould poſſeſs the unreſerved confidence of a young woman; a confidence, which muſt inevitably make him better acquainted with her diſpoſition than he could be without it? a confidence which pours into his ears a thouſand pleaſant anecdotes, and teaches him the clue to the labyrinth of the human heart? If it be of no advantage, I ſhall not tempt them to violate the vows of celibacy, which they have made at their club rooms; but if to be on ſuch ſociable terms with young ladies, be really

'*To blend inſtruction with delight*,'

I would perſuade them, through you, Mr. Saunter, to '*ariſe*, take up their beds and *canter*' to the altar of Hymen, where a paſſport to the confidence of a young lady awaits all, who journey thro' the matrimonial *garden*.

MARITUS.

The hymeneal theory of my ſenſible correſpondent is very amiable and ſalutary. Like the good Vicar of Wakefield, he is of opinion, that the honeſt man, who marries, does more ſervice, than he, who continues ſingle, and only *talks* of population. As to the freedom, exerciſed by unwedded nymphs, towards married ſwains my own experience can ſay but little.—But as this is not the *firſt* time I have heard of this ſort of licence, I am led to conclude, that it is not a mere child of fancy.

SALEM, Auguſt 5.

Arrived, in ballaſt, the ſhip Fox Irene-landet, (or Native Country) Boy Eben, maſter, 68 days from Copenhagen. We underſtand ſhe is to take home a load of ſhip-timber. Left at Copenhagen, the brig Roſe, of Kennebunk, Gilpatrick, late maſter, who was unfortunately loſt overboard, on her paſſage out. July 16, ſpoke a ſhip from Liverpool for Virginia, five weeks out; and ſome days ſince, the ſhip Iris, Conway, of this port, from St. Peterſburg; and yeſterday ſhe paſſed by for Boſton. Lieut. Grove, of the Daniſh navy, and ſeveral other gentlemen, came paſſengers in the Daniſh ſhip.

Same day, ſhip Wells, capt. Smith, 70 days from Hamburg. Left there ſhip ———, capt. Titcomb, of Newburyport, juſt arrived from Charleſton, S. C. Ship Pennſylvania, York, of Philadelphia, to ſail in 4 days; brig Superior, Matthewſon, of Newport, waiting for freight.—June 10, lat. 59, 30, long. 9, ſhip Minerva, Beckford, 42 days from Salem for Hamburg. Same day, ſhip Rebecca, of New-Bedford, for Liverpool; ſchr. Lydia, Brown, of Marblehead, with 250 quintals fiſh; ſchr. Mary from Portland, on a fiſhing voyage.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 10.

Capt. Smith of the ſchr. Hector, arrived yeſterday morning in 14 days from Barbados, informs that the armed brig Buſy arrived there from Martinique a ſhort time before he ſailed, with accounts that the French would not take poſſeſſion of that Iſland until autumn, in conſequence of a diſappointmant in getting troops from France. He alſo informs, that the French were taking poſſeſſion of Barbados, which cauſed great diſturbance among the inhabitants.

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Arrived, ſch'r Hector, 14 days from Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Auguſt 4 ſpoke a ſchooner from Alexandria, to Antigua. Left there, ſch'r Preſident, Clinton, of N. York. Paſſenger in the Hector, Mrs. Scott.

Brig Morning Star, Hopſon, 10 days from St. Thomas. Left there, brig General Pinckney of New-York, arrived in 12 days; and a ſch'r from New-York, name unknown. Markets dull; flour 7 dollars per barrel.

Brig William, Robins, from the Bay of Honduras. Spoke Engliſh ſhip William 8 days from the Bay of Honduras, bound to London.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 11.

The Daniſh ſloop Betſy, captain Thomas Boſen, 21 days from St. Croix, bound to Copenhagen, put in her in diſtreſs; having ſprung a leak.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13.

We find in our lateſt London paper the following extract of a letter from Mr. Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States, to Thomas Paine, about which ſo much has been ſaid: *N. Y. pap.*

"You expreſſed a wiſh in your letter to return to America by a national ſhip; Mr. Dawſon, who brings over the treaty and who will preſent you this letter, is charged with orders to the captain of the Maryland to receive and accommodate you back, if you can be ready to depart at ſuch a ſhort warning. You will, in general, find us returned to ſentiments worthy of former times; IN THESE IT WILL BE YOUR GLORY to HAVE STEADILY LABOURED* and with as much effect as any man living. That you may live long to CONTINUE YOUR USEFUL LABOURS, and reap the reward in the thankfulneſs of nations, is my ſincere prayer. Accept the aſſurance of my high eſteem and affectionate attachment.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

[* *In defaming the CHRISTIAN RELIGION, and in "lacerating" the character of the illuſtrious Waſhington.*]

POLITICAL HYPOCRISY.

In ancient times it was the faſhion for all to *aſſume* the *appearance* of ſanctity,

whatever might be the ſtate of their heart. The Roman armies, before they commenced a war, the object of which was to murder and Pillage their neighbours—to ſack towns and deſolate provinces never failed to conſult the "Immortal Gods." In the days of chivalry, the ruling paſſions of the knights and Barons of thoſe times, were a ſuperſtitious regard to religion and the fair ſex. But ſince French Philoſophy has endeavored to change the general opinion of mankind on theſe points—ridiculing all religion as prieſtcraft—and reducing the ſex to mere inſtruments of ſenſual gratification, the *civilized* world have changed the objects of their purſuit. Now, *wealth* and *power* are the idols of general worſhip—and the candidate for theſe, if deſtitute of the qualities neceſſary to obtain them, muſt *affect* others that will enſure him ſucceſs. In popular governments, the direct road to them is through the ſuffrages of the people—To them, of courſe, the demagogue muſt addreſs himſelf, in order to obtain the object of his wiſhes. Aſhamed to avow his real motives, he conceals and diſguiſes them, and *aſſumes* the appearance of virtues, which he is conſcious of not feeling—He plays a part—he uſes a language, calculated to inſinuate himſelf into the popular affections—He clamours loudly for their "rights and liberties," when all the time it is his own intereſt, his own advancement at which he is directly aiming.

There is a circumſtance mentioned in the New Teſtament, which cannot fail to remind the attentive reader of the character of a *modern patriot*. When Mary, the ſiſter of Lazarus under the influence of the deepeſt gratitude, love and veneration for the ſaviour of the world, poured on his ſacred head a box of "precious ointment," a certain "diſciple", who from another evangeliſt, appears to have been Judas Iſcariot, reproached her with "profuſion," and demanded, "why this waſte—for this ointment might have been ſold for much and given to the poor." But ſays another of the ſacred hiſtorians, "He ſaid this not becauſe he *cared for the poor*, but becauſe he was a thief, and carried the bag, and kept in his hand, whatever was put therein."

Such alſo is the caſe ſtill with many oſtentatious pretenders to ſuperior patriotiſm. They make the loudeſt clamors in behalf of the poor—they are eternally prating about the burden of taxes which the "*poor*" have to ſupport—they ſtand forward as the excluſive "friends of the poor." The "ointment" that lubricates the *wheels of government*, and enables them to move with eaſe and freedom, they pretend ſhould "be ſold and given to the poor," while in truth, when their true motives are known, it appears that all their clamor aroſe from a deſire to put the public money in their own "bag"—to provide for themſelves or their friends, places of honor or profit in the public employ. Even PRESIDENTS and GOVERNORS OF STATES are to be found, who to enſure themſelves a preeminent ſtation, *will barter away the offices of government, and purchaſe their own elections by promiſing to the ſatellites of their party, lucrative ſtations in the different departments of the ſtate.*

"Oh innocent, compared with arts like theſe,
Crape and cock'd piſtol, and the whiſtling ball
Sent thro' the Traveller's temples! He that finds
One drop of Heaven's ſweet mercy in his cup,
Can dig, beg, rot and periſh well content,
So he may wrap himſelf in honeſt rags
At his laſt gaſp, but could not for a world
Fiſh up his dirty and dependent bread
From pools and ditches of the commonwealth,
Sordid and ſick'ning at his own ſucceſs."

COWPER.

[*Com. Adv.*]

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable commercial houſe in New-Providence, to another in New-York, dated 27th July, 1802, received by the ſloop Surprize, capt. Johnſon.

"The Governor of this Iſland has iſſued his Proclamation, declaring this port ſhut for the preſent againſt American veſſels; and ſalted proviſions not admiſſible from America, even in Britiſh veſſels."

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Apocalypſe has been accuſed of being a Revelation-reader, a ranting fanatic—a royaliſt—and the Federal Gazette, becauſe from its independence it diſdains to be converted into a pliant, ſycophantic inſtrument in the hands of the powers that be, is termed by the *virtuous* proprietor of the *independent* and *impartial* American, "an inſolent, ſlanderous and defamatory vehicle." Arguments ſuch as theſe, who can combat!

The ſame patriotic gentleman appears very much ſurpriſed, indeed, to hear that the reign of Democracy has not yet commenced in this happy clime. The poor fellow imagines, perhaps, that becauſe his preſs may run glib with the oil of governmental patronage, *his* millenium is conſummated. But Apocalypſe muſt tell him, that this is nothing to what he ſhall yet ſee. He ſhall, e're ſeventy times ſeven days be accompliſhed, behold* whoſe wife is a preſidents daughter, raiſe up in great raiſe up in the great Sanhedrim of the nation, and ſay, Behold, citizens repreſentatives, yon vile body, the Senate! What is it but an intolerable order of nobility—an image of ariſtocracy. Let it be deſtroyed. And lo! the Senate ſhall, in an inſtant, fall. He ſhall moreover raiſe his voice aloud, and, in accents of direful denunciation, utter words like theſe—What, ſhall we, Repreſentative Citizens, in this age and in this Temple of Reaſon, after having broken at the foot of the altar of our Goddeſs, that engine of tyranny, the *Judiciary*, which curb'd the propenſities of free-born man and dared to limit our powers—Shall we ſuffer that deteſtable twig of Monarchy, the *preſidency*, to choak the growth of the Tree of Liberty, under whoſe ſhade alone will our goddeſs repoſe. Then ſhall the preſidency be alſo done away, and all power be given to a great and voracious beaſt with a thouſand tails and an hundred heads, having on each head ten horns. And this beaſt ſhall be called *Amphiction*, the Mammoth pack horſe of Democracy, which, from its own vicious nature and to amuſe its miſtreſs, ſhall keep up a continual warfare between its own members—the tails endeavouring to deſtroy the eyes of the heads and the horns of the heads goading the tails to deſtruction. This will be under the reign of Democracy, and the whole land ſhall groan, for the warfare of the beaſt will be grievous to all the inhabitants thereof. Then ſhall an hermit philoſopher, who had, when young, preferred "the tempeſtuous ſea of liberty to the calm of deſpotiſm," and in riper years the calm of retirement to ſecretarial honors, gratefully propoſe to deſtroy the beaſt and to rule over the land—but the beaſt will not ſuffer him—for the reign of his keeper, Democracy, will not yet be ended!

Apocalypſe.

(*Fed. Gaz.*)

* *Mr. Eppes, of Virginia, who is to ſucceed Mr. Giles.*

A few days ſince, in looking over the columns of the Virginia Examiner, an employment in which we do not often indulge, we were preſented with the following addreſs from *from one of the people* to his fellow ſovereigns.

To the people of Powhatan, Amelia, Cheſterfield, and Goochland.

Fellow-Citizens,

The counties of Powhatan and Goochland being attached (by the new arrangement of diſtricts for the election of members of congreſs) to the counties of Amelia and Cheſterfield, and Mr. Giles, the preſent repreſentative of the diſtrict heretofore compoſed in part of Amelia and Cheſterfield, having declared to me his determination to retire at the cloſe of the next ſeſſion of congreſs, I make you an offer of my ſervices as your repreſentative. The diſtinguiſhed ſtation at preſent held by Mr. Giles among the republicans of his country, the confidence he has juſtly acquired by his exertions for years, and particularly during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs, render his retirement a ſubject of regret, not only to the republicans of his diſtrict, but to the friends of that principle, throughout the United States: All I can promiſe to my fellow-citizens, if I have the honor of ſucceeding him, is a ſteady adherence to principle & an honeſt exertion of the little talent I poſſeſs in aiding the great work of reformation ſo happily commenced under our late republican congreſs. The meaſures adopted during the laſt ſeſſion of congreſs afforded relief againſt the preſſure of exiſting evils. It remains for the republicans to guard againſt a future violation of right, by introducing into the conſtitution of the United States, ſuch amendments as will inſure a complete reſponſibility of public ſervants. No barrier againſt oppreſſion is ſo effectual as entruſting power for ſhort periods. Every charter, however cautiouſly drawn, leaves ſome room for human ingenuity, and whenever rights depend wholly on a conſtitution, they may be violated by forced conſtructions.

The only thing therefore on which republicans with perfect ſafety rely, is the wholeſome corrective of elections conſtantly hanging over their ſervants. To reduce the time of ſervice of the ſenators of the United States to the ſame period with the houſe of repreſentatives, and to aboliſh the ſyſtem of claſſing them, would introduce into that body the ſame ſpirit that pervades the lower houſe, and render them equally pure by reducing them to a dependence on thoſe who elect them—To render the preſident ineligible after a certain period until a term of years ſhall have intervened, would greatly leſſon the danger which may at ſome period or other ariſe from the important powers entruſted to that officer. To render the judges incapable of holding any other office during their continuance as judges, to veſt their appointment in congreſs, and to elect them for a period of years, would inſure a faithful diſcharge of their duties, by rendering them like all other officers, amenable at ſtated periods, to the public will. The voice of the community has been ſo fully expreſſed on the ſubject of the preſs, and the odious aſſumption by our federal judges of powers derived from the common law of *England*, that permanent proviſion, will doubtleſs be made on thoſe intereſting ſubjects. To unite with the republicans in forwarding theſe amendments, or any other calculated to inſure to the people of this country and their poſterity, a complete reſponſibility of public ſervants, will afford to me that real ſatisfaction which always attends the ſupport of meaſures ſanctioned by your feelings and principles.

With reſpect,

I am your fellow citizen,

John W. EPPES.

Cheſterfield, June 25, 1802.

We have been much pleaſed with this addreſs, as there is ſo much regard manifeſted for the intereſt of the people, that its author could have been influenced by no other motive in the offer of his ſervices; and beſides, the very modeſt manner in which the addreſs is made, entirely precludes every ſuppoſition of ſelfiſh conſiderations.

But the modeſty of the thing is not its moſt diſtinguiſhed characteriſtic. New and important principles of legiſlation are here unfolded, which, but for the genius of Mr. Eppes, might never have been diſcovered, or, if diſcovered, might never have been promulgated. The diviſion of the legiſlature into two branches or rather the organization of a Senate, was made with a view to preſerve the proper and neceſſary balance between the power of the executive and that of the immediate repreſentatives of the people, and prevent an encroachment by one upon the rights of the other. But it is now diſcovered, that the convention, in the height of its zeal for the attainment of this object, have conſtituted a body veſted with ariſtocratic powers which threaten the deſtruction of the liberties of the citizen. To do away this evil Mr. Eppes ſagaciouſly propoſes to amend the conſtitution, and "reduce the time of ſervice of the Senators;" for ſurely the ſhorter the time for which they are elected, the leſs miſchief can they do. Under the preſent arrangement they hold their offices for ſix years, and the immediate repreſentatives of the people, hold their places but for two years, ſo that the conſtitution gives the Senate the power of doing three times more evil than is given to the houſe of repreſentatives. The proper balance of power, ſo eſſential in the department, does not, therefore, exiſt. Reduce the time of ſervice of the Senators to two years, and thus you will hang over your ſervants a wholeſome corrective, and enſure a compleat reſponſibility.

It is further diſcovered, that it will leſſen the danger of entruſting the important powers of the Preſident to that officer, if he is made ineligible after ſervice, until a term of years ſhall have intervened. Nothing can be more plain than this; for it is well known that the people are ſo diſtinguiſhed for their ſtability, & conſiſtency, for their confidence in their rulers, and for the uniformity with which they always conduct in the buſineſs of election, that there is extreme danger leaſt they ſhould always elect the ſame men to office.——It, therefore, is important to guard againſt this danger by a conſtitutional proviſion; and thus *protect the people from themſelves.*——It ought further to be remarked, in ſupport of this propoſition, that rulers always grow more deſirous to obtain power, by every increaſe; and that a Preſident or Senator, in the courſe of one term of ſervice uſually learns all the arts which rulers uſe to impoſe upon their conſtituents, and, at the expiration of the time for which he was choſen, he becomes ſo effectually depraved that he is unfit to be longer truſted: He therefore ought to have ſome reſpite from his labors, in the cauſe of enſlaving his fellow-citizens; and that by one term's ceſſation from his wickedneſs, he may unlearn whatever evil arts he has learned, while in office.

But theſe are not the brighteſt plans which Mr. Eppes has formed for the preſervation of the liberties of the people. He directs the powers of his penetrating mind towards the judicial department, and propoſes to "veſt the appointment of the judges in Congreſs, and to elect them for a period of years;" and to aboliſh the common law. This we may deem an important ſtep in our progreſs toward political perfectability. It is very evident that the conduct of all men is governed by certain motives. The judge who is not appointed for a limited time, & is not dependant, for the continuance of his power, upon the will of ſome part of the government, can have no motive for the faithful diſcharge of his duty. He has no intereſt in adminiſtering juſtice impartiallity between the man of low and the man of high degree. It is all the ſame to him whether the firſt magiſtrate, or the pooreſt citizen, in the land obtains his cauſe. But if judges are choſen for a limited time, and elected by Congreſs, they have the ſtrongeſt poſſible motives for faithfulneſs in office; well knowing, that thereby they will ſecure their reflection. Here the motives are direct and plain;—and to preſerve the ſecurity of the citizen, their judges muſt be choſen for a limited period. The common law muſt be aboliſhed.—The abſurdities of that code, are too numerous for preſent recital. We only obſerve, that we have endured all the horrors of civil war for eight long years, to procure our emancipation from the laws of England; and ſtill we are held in ſervitude. The tenure of our property, & the ſecurity of our perſons, are ſtill governed by the arbitrary code of G. Britain; our courts of juſtice will not undertake to go one ſtep in their proceedings without recognizing that law; & there is no ſuch thing as obtaining any juſtice in our country, without conforming to the rules which it preſcribes. How long ere this reproach ſhall be wiped away? Let us truſt to the perſervering aſſiduity of a Jefferſon, and the irreſiſtable genius of Virginia legiſlators for its accompliſhment,

(*Gaz. U. S.*)

Public Sale.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon will be ſold on Meſſrs. Hewes & Miller's Wharf

20 HOGSHEADS

1ſt QUALITY SUGAR,

On a credit of 60 and 90 days for approved negociable notes.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Auguſt 13. *Vendue-Maſter.*

Alexandria Theatre.

On SATURDAY EVENING,

Will be preſented the TRAGEDY of

PIZARO;

OR THE

SPANIARDS IN PERU.

To which will be added the farce

OF THE

SPOILED CHILD.

N. B. Tickets to be had at J. V. Thomas's Book-ſtore, and at the office of the Theatre.

Auguſt 11.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber living in St. Mary's county, on the 9th of May, a negro man named

JACK,

(called by his maſter Taylor) he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſtout and active, had on when he went away a country cloth ſtriped jacket and overalls but may have changed his dreſs, he is alſo a very ingenious fellow and can turn his hand to any kind of work; a reward of ſixteen dollars will be given if taken up out of the county, and 10 dollars if taken in the county, to any perſon that will bring him home to his maſter, and all reaſonable charges paid or 10 dollars will be given to any perſon that will ſecure him in any jail, ſo that the owner may get him again.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forwarned harboring the ſaid negro, as I am determined to proſecute them to the utmoſt extent of the law.

WILLIM HERBERT, Jun.

St. Mary's County, St. Inigoes, Auguſt 13. } 12w3w‡

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Contemplating a removal from the District of Columbia, as soon as he can close his out standing concerns, OFFERS FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING

Very valuable Property.

One undivided half of a FARM adjoining the Great-Falls of Potomac, on which is a good House, a new Barn, and some excellent Meadow.——Also, a FORGE, 50 by 60 feet covered with tin, and a Coal and Iron House, situated on the Canal made by the Potomac Company, and the right of cutting the wood for 999 years on a large parcel of land adjoining—much of this wood is convenient to the river, and may be readily transported to George-Town, the Federal City, or this place. The other half may be purchased.

Three Eighths of about eleven hundred acres of LAND, in Berkeley county, adjoining the lands of the United States, at Keep Tryce Furnace and Harper's Ferry—more than half of it is in wood, and the remainder good farming land. The other five-eighths may also be purchased.

An undivided moiety of 36 acres of LAND in the Common of Alexandria And adjoining the town, chiefly under fence of cedar posts and chesnut rails.

A large and handsome Brick DWELLING HOUSE, 50 by 40 feet, with a brick Stable, Smoke House, and Well of excellent water—The Garden and Yard paled in—The House is not quite finished. It will be sold either in its present state, or finished as may suit the purchaser.

A number of LOTS on the new wharf, made by Mr. Herbert, Mr. Wilson, and the subscriber, between Fairfax street and the river Potomac; and, also, the division of the said wharf, made from Mr. Thompson's by a 20 feet street.

An undivided half of a LOT in the west side of Fairfax street, above Queen street, on which the house was burnt last winter.

For particulars, respecting titles and terms, which will be liberal both as to price and credit, apply to

JOHN POTTS.

Alexandria, Oct. 17. ta

NOTICE.

The partnership of the subscribers lately trading at Colchester, under the firm of *Walter S. Belt, & Co.* ceased by mutual consent upon the 12th day of September last.——Such persons as may yet have claims against them are desired to exhibit the same to *Walter Smith* in George Town, for settlement; and those indebted to them, whose accounts yet remain unadjusted, are requested to settle the same with *Walter S. Belt* of Colchester, without delay.

WALTER SMITH,
WALTER S. BELT.

Colchester, July 27, 1802.

Also,

The partnership of the subscribers under the firm of *William S. Belt & Co.* was dissolved this day by mutual consent.——The claims existing against them will be settled by *W. Smith* in George Town when exhibited; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to *William S. Belt* of Loudoun.

WILLIAM S. BELT,
WALTER SMITH,
WALTER S. BELT.

Church Road, Loudoun County, Virg.
July 13th, 1802.

The business will be continued by Wm. S. Belt *and* Walter Smith, *at the same place, and under the same firm.*

July 27. taw4t

The subscriber anxious to remove to Georgia in the course of the ensuing fall, offers for sale,

A TRACT OF LAND

within the District of Columbia, containing nearly 500 acres.

This property is pleasantly situated, nearly central between Alexandria and George-Town, and within a mile and an half of the Potomac—the advantage of a considerable proportion being heavily wooded, and its proximity to three flourishing cities, render it valuable. So desirous am I, to execute my plans, that, to effect a sale, I will make a considerable sacrifice; to accommodate, I will divide it into lots of any size, and a small proportion of the purchase money being paid, a lengthy credit on the balance will be given. I will take negroes for the whole or any part of it.—Should I not dispose of it, before the first of October, on that day, I shall publicly offer it for sale at the Coffee-House in Alexandria.

G. H. CHAPMAN.

August 2. eo1m

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

Valuable Property for Sale,

At the little Falls of Potomack,

About three miles from George-Town and the City of Washington, and ten from Alexandria,

172 *acres of Land, upon which are a dwelling house and sundry other improvements, several stone quarries and fish stands, and two vacant mill seats.*

Two undivided third parts of 7 acres of Land, upon which are a merchant mill, with three pair of French burr mill stones and every necessary, complete, for manufacturing flour to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible; a brewery and distillery, a granary, a miller's house, a brewer's house, cooper's shop, &c. and a vacant mill seat.

Two undivided third parts of 200 acres of land, adjoining the 7 acres and 172 acres abovementioned, upon which here are several stone quarries and fish stands.

The purchaser of the above property, will have an assignment of a lease for the other undivided third part, of which there will be 6 years to come from the first day of September next.

The stone on the above lands is equal in goodness to any, and superior to most foundation stone on the river—vessels of any burthen that can go to George-Town, can go up to the mill and stone quarries.

Any person or persons, who may incline to purchase, will of course view the premises, therefore it is not thought necessary to be more particular.

For terms apply to Gen. Uriah Forrest, at George-Town, or to

PHILIP R. FENDALL,
Alexandria.

June 20. 1aw

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

P. & J. GRAY;

Price 1 dollar, handsomely bound,

She Lives in Hopes, or Caroline; a narration founded upon facts, by Miss Hatfield of Manchester. Clermont, a tale, in two volumes, by M. R. Roche, author of the Children of the Abbey—price 2 dollars. Tears and Smiles, a miscellaneous collection of Poems by P. Pindar, esq. the ladies' edition—price 75 cents, bound and lettered. Dr. Mavor's Collection of Voyages and Travels, to be comprised in 20 volumes, one volume to be published every month until the whole are completed, the 1st, 2nd and 3d volumes are received—price to subscribers 1 dollar per volume, neatly bound in boards and ornamented with elegant engravings. The Life of Bonaparte, from his birth to the peace of Luneville—price 1 dollar, bound and lettered. Select Plays, vol. 2nd, containing the Robbers, Fiesco, Cabal & Love—price to subscribers 1 dollar per volume, to non-subscribers 1 dol. 25 cents. McNeal's Poems, some of them in the Scottish dialect, 2 vol. with elegant copper plates and handsomely gilt—price 2 dollars.

They have also received an extensive assortment of valuable books, many of them in elegant bindings, of which the following are a part;

Swift's Works, in 19 volumes 8vo. elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Milton's Paradise Lost, fine hot pressed edition with plates, bound in calf and gilt. Young's Night Thoughts, do. do. Pope's Works, pocket edition with plates, 8 volumes, calf, gilt. Adventurer, 4 vols. duodecimo, gilt. Johnson's and Entick's Pocket Dictionaries, hot pressed, calf, gilt. Johnson's and Sheridan's Dictionaries 8vo. Rollin's Ancient History, in 10 vols. illustrated with a great number of elegant copper plates. Travels of Anacharsis the Younger in Greece, 3 vols. bound in calf. Morse's Gazateer of the Eastern Continent, 8vo. Do. of America, 8vo. Brooks's General Gazateer. Guthrie's Geographical Grammar. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 vols. 8vo. calf. John Newton's Works, 9 vols. duodecimo. Josephus's Works, 6 vols. 12mo. Russel's History of Modern Europe, with an account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, 5 vols. 8vo. Same book elegantly bound in calf and gilt. Ancient Europe, by the same author, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt. History of England, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar, to the revolution in 1688, by David Hume, esq. with the continuation from the revolution to the end of the American war, 12 vols. 8vo. with elegant heads, bound in calf and beautifully gilt.

They have continually on hand wholesale and retail:—Quarto, Octavo, School and Family Bibles, Testaments, Columbian, Pearce, Webster, Dilworth, Rational and Universal Spelling Books, Murray's English Reader, Introduction and Sequel to Ditto, Scott's Lessons, Monitor, Preceptor, Columbian Orator and Webster's Institutes, English, French, Latin and Greek Grammars, Jones, Sheridan and Entick's Dictionaries. Blank books of every description, quills, wafers, ink powder, slates, pencils, pocket books, violins, violin strings, playing cards, &c. &c. &c.

July 2.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NORFOLK,

And for sale at my store, lower end of Prince Street.

Fresh LEMONS & LIMES,

Best Smithfield Salt-Petred

Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.

ABEL WILLIS.

July 17. d

ATTENTION!

WANTED to employ immediately, for the benefit of the 60th Regiment of Virginia Militia, two MUSICIANS; one to teach the different beats of the drum, the other, the music of the fife. Such persons as are well qualified for the above tuition, and will engage to instruct the learners which will consist of sixteen boys for each branch, shall receive a liberal compensation from the subscriber, who is authorized by law to employ tutors; and by the Court of Enquiry, to pay them for their services when performed.

CHARLES LITTLE.

April 7. Fairfax County, 2awtf

School for Young Ladies.

Mrs. FARNSWORTH

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Alexandria, and the public generally, that she purposes opening a school for Young Ladies, in the house adjoining col. Hooe's garden, in Water-Street; where she will teach Reading, Writing, and sewing in its different branches, Embroidery, &c. She has a thorough knowledge of the different branches she purposes teaching, and having long been accustomed to teach them she flatters herself she will be able to give satisfaction to such as may entrust their children to her care.

August 9. eo3t

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN,

From Gill's pasture near this town, about two weeks ago, a chesnut sorrel colored HORSE, 14 hands high, four years old, a blaze in his face, four white feet and a cut tail, one side of his face was a little swelled, and on his back was a small lump occasioned by a saddle, he had no shoes on. The above reward will be paid for taking up said horse and delivering him at Mr. Gadsby's, and reasonable expences paid if taken up at a distance.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Aungust 9. eo3t‡

ABEL WILLIS

Have just received, and offers for sale

—a quantity of best—

SMITHFIELD BACON.

Likewise,

COTTON

Of an excellent quality.

August 11. eo

CARVING, GILDING, and VARNISHING.

Mrs. RACHEL ATKINS,

(From Philadelphia)

In PRINCE-STREET, between Fairfax and Water-Streets, next door to Dr. Dick's, in the house lately occupied by GROVE WRIGHT;

Respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria that she intends residing here for a few months, and will be happy in executing any orders in the above branches of business. She regilds and varnishes old frames so as to make them appear like new—and likewise varnishes them with a particular kind of varnish that will bear washing.

She has on hand,

A large and elegant assortment of

Prints and Looking-Glasses

of every description, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

August 4. d3teo3t

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE,

Has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a further supply of Pennsylvania and

SWEDISH BAR IRON,

of different sizes, which he will sell at the lowest current price;—also,

Coarse Salt,
James River Coal,
Twist Tobacco in kegs, of first and second quality,
Philadelphia loaf Sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Tar, Pork,
Plaster of Paris, by the ton or bushel,
Handspikes,
Flour in barrels and half barrels.

Cash given for Wheat and Corn at his mill and in town.

7th mo. 19th, d

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at R. J. GRAY's Book-Store, in King-Street,

RURAL TALES,

By ROBERT BLOOMFIELD, author of the "Farmer's Boy," to which is prefixed the life of the author, not published in any other edition.——Price 62½ cents, bound and lettered.

Also,

Modern Gratitude No. 5.

Price 25 cents.

August 4.

JANNEY & PATON,

Have received, and offer for sale,

Catalonia wine in hhds. & quarter casks
Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Vincents and Barbadoes—rum in hhds.
Loaf and Lump Sugar, of the first quality,
Muscovado Sugar in hhds.
350 Bbls. Statia do.
Havannah Molasses in Hhds.
Havannah white and brown Sugars, in Boxes and Bbls.
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
Sweet Oil in do.
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs,
Pepper and Coffee in Bags.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SHOES,

—Consisting of—

Mens' Calf in Trunks,
Ladies' Kid and Morocco do. in Boxes,

EAST INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nankeens, Battas, Mamoody's Gurrahs, Guzinahs, Cassahs, Moharags, Gunges, Stripes, and one bale of handsome Deiorsoy.

ALSO

Ravens and Russia Duck and Sheetings by the piece or bale, and two bales fine Russia Osnaburgs.

A complete assortment of Russia and New-England Cordage, and one 8½ inch Cable 70 fathoms long.——A small quantity of Upper Leather.

June 23. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE

At R. & J. GRAY's Bookstore,

REPORTS of adjudged cases in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time lord chief justice Willes presided in that court; together with some few cases of the same period determined in the House of Lords, Court of Chancery, and Exchequer chamber.—By Charles Durnford, barrister at law——price to subscribers, 4 dolls. 50 cents, to non-subscribers 5 dolls.

Alfonzo, King of Castile; a tragedy in five acts—by M. G. Lewis——price 31 cents.

BIBLE—A few copies of Cary's new 4to Family Bible, ornamented with plates and maps——price 8 dollars.

Subscribers to Conrad and Co's. edition of Select Novels, are informed that Clermont, by Mrs. Roche, forming the 5th and 6th volumes of that elegant work, is now nearly ready for delivery. Also, the 2d vol. of Warner and Hannah's Select Plays.

July 16.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR

The Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Little River,

in Loudoun county, will be received by William Hartshorne for himself and John Thomas Ricketts, in Alexandria—Israel Lacy and Burr Powell in Loudoun; David Hunter and William Riddle in Berkley; Thomas Hammond and Matthew Frame in Jefferson; Bushrod Taylor and Wm. Davidson in Frederick; Samuel Crowdson and William Stienberger in Shenandoah. This being a business in which the community may be greatly benefited, and as it has only this day come into my hands, I have undertaken to publish without consulting the other commissioners as they are all at a distance. The law is with me and I doubt not will be shewn by the other commissioners, to any person applying. The law require *ten dollars* to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remaining sum of ninety dollars, on each share, is to be paid in dividends, as called for by the President and Directors, to be chosen by the stockholders.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

April 20. eo.

100 SACKS FINE SALT

for sale by

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

7th mo. 31. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.